more particularly claim Applicants' invention. The remarks below remove all grounds for rejection of the application. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections, so that this case can be passed onward to issuance.

Amendments to the Specification

Applicants note with appreciation the suggested amendments to the specification by the Examiner and have herein amended the specification accordingly. No new matter is introduced by the amendments.

Rejection of Claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Felsenstein

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Felsenstein. The Examiner states that Felsenstein, at column 5 lines 47-51, describes a variable speed cursor. While Applicants agree that Felsenstein teaches a variable speed cursor, Applicants assert that the teachings of Felsenstein do not anticipate the presently claimed invention.

Felsenstein teaches a joystick which controls the cursor position velocity by varying the displacement of the joystick itself. The velocity does not vary according to the time period of continuous joystick displacement, but rather by the distance of displacement, as stated:

> A stepwise displacement of joystick actuator (10) will thus result in a cursor velocity which, according to equation (1), ramps up toward the velocity value *represented by the joystick displacement.*

(Col. 5, Lns. 57-60) (emphasis added).

The present invention varies cursor velocity according to the time period of displacement. The invention modifies the velocity of cursor movement after the elapse of a predetermined time interval of activation, at which point the velocity shifts to a predetermined velocity. Thus, claim 1 recites that the invention operates to :

> "displace the cursor at a relatively low speed relative to the display during a predetermined time interval upon activation of the user interface means and to *displace the cursor at a relatively high speed after the predetermined time interval has elapsed.*"

Thus, as Felsenstein does not teach shifting cursor velocities according to the interval of activation, Felsenstein does not anticipate the presently claimed invention. Applicants hereby respectfully traverse this rejection for claim 1, and dependent claims 3-11 that depend therefrom.

Rejection of Claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) by Mikan

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Mikan. The Examiner did not disclose where Mikan teaches the presently claimed invention, but did direct Applicants' attention to various areas of the disclosure with respect to certain dates. Applicants are thus unable to completely ascertain the teachings the Examiner derived from Mikan, but Applicants assert that, whatever the teachings, Mikan does not anticipate the presently claimed invention.

Mikan teaches the use of a touch screen to emulate the operation of a mouse. (Abstract) The touch screen acts to track the movement of the user's finger, moving the cursor according to the movement of the finger. Mikan teaches the use of two cursor movement speeds. The speeds are selected according to the position of the finger during movement operations.

> At such time that it is desired to move the cursor 156, the following sequence is enacted. When the touch screen device 24 is depressed initially at any random point thereon, as by the user's finger 23, FIG. 10, a reference point 158 identified by an X, Y coordinate point is established and stored in the microprocessor 32. If no movement of the finger occurs, the cursor 156 remains stationary in its original position.
> At the same time that the reference point 158 is established, a well-defined zone, hereinafter referred to as an "absolute mode zone" is also established, surrounding the reference point and having the reference point 158 disposed at the center of the zone. . . . If the operator "drags" his finger within this initially-established zone 160, the direction of movement of his finger will cause a corresponding movement of the cursor 156 in the same direction, i.e. the X-axis and the Y-axis components of finger displacement will cause proportional X-axis and Y-axis movement of the cursor.
> . . .
> [T]he user may continue to "drag" his finger so that it *crosses one boundary* 168, for example, of the initially established "absolute mode zone" 160; under such circumstances, the program in the microprocessor 32 calls for a *conversion in the nature of relative movement between the cursor 156 and the finger from one of proportional displacement, to one where the cursor 156 now moves at a velocity which is proportional to finger displacement.* This movement outside the "absolute mode zone" 160 is referred to as movement of the cursor 156 in the

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"velocity mode". . . . This "velocity mode" thus is of advantage where it is
desired to move the cursor quickly from one area of the screen to another.

(Cols. 14-15, Lns. 63-53) (emphasis added).

The present invention varies cursor velocity according to the time period of displacement.
The invention modifies the velocity of cursor movement after the elapse of a predetermined time
interval of activation, at which point the velocity shifts to a predetermined velocity. Thus, as
recited in claim 1, the invention operates to :

"displace the cursor at a relatively low speed relative to the display during a
predetermined time interval upon activation of the user interface means and to
*displace the cursor at a relatively high speed after the predetermined time interval
has elapsed.*"

Thus, Mikan teaches the use of two cursor movement velocities, but teaches the switching of the
velocities according to the location of the user's finger, and not according to a time interval.
Mikan does not anticipate the presently claimed invention. Applicants hereby respectfully
traverse this rejection for claim 1, and dependent claims 3-11 that depend therefrom.

Rejection of Claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Kato

The Examiner rejected claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by
Kato. Applicants assert that Kato does not anticipate the presently claimed invention.

Applicant's understand Kato to teach the use of cursor control keys to move a cursor, and
not pointing devices. As shown in Figure 1, Kato is directed to the use of a keyboard for
moving the cursor, via special keys such as the right, left, up and down arrow keys.

Application software 8 judges whether a *key inputted on a keyboard* 4 is an
effective key adapted to the work or not. If it is an effective key, prescribed
processing is performed; by otherwise, the key input is requested again. When
the input key is a cursor moving key and is continuously depressed for prescribed
period of time or longer, the cursor moving speed is increased. Thus, the cursor
3 is moved in a short time though it is moved for a long distance.

(Constitution) (emphasis added). Kato is thus directed to keyboard input and not to a pointing
device as the presently claimed invention. Also, the system of Kato does not continuously send
data, but rather relies on detection of a "key-down" signal (i.e. not positional information) sent
once with no corresponding "key-up" signal within a fixed time period. Therefore, Kato does
not teach the present invention and thus does not anticipate the present invention.

In addition, claim 1 has been amended to more particularly and distinctly claim the invention and now includes the limitations found in claim 2. Claim 1 now describes how the user interface means transmits data to the cursor control means:
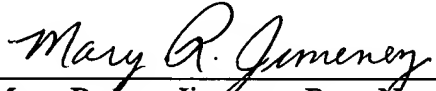
> - a user-interface means being coupled to the cursor control means for user manipulation of the cursor via the cursor control means, the user-interface means being operative to control the cursor control means by transmitting data effecting a relatively low speed to the cursor control means during a predetermined time interval, and by transmitting data effecting a relatively high speed to the cursor control means after the predetermined time interval has elapsed;

Kato, among other things, does not teach the transmission of data to a cursor control means, and thus does not anticipate the presently claimed invention. Applicants hereby respectfully traverse this rejection for claim 1, and dependent claims 3-11 that depend therefrom.

CONCLUSION

For all of the reasons set forth above, Applicants submit that the present case is in condition for immediate allowance. An early Notice to that effect is respectfully requested. Please charge any fees that may be associated with this matter, or credit any overpayments, to our Deposit Account No. 14-1270.

Respectfully submitted,

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